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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/929,075	08/15/2001	Helmut Auweter	51705	8919
26474	7590	01/31/2006	EXAMINER	
NOVAK DRUCE DELUCA & QUIGG, LLP 1300 EYE STREET NW SUITE 400 EAST WASHINGTON, DC 20005				ART UNIT
				PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 01/31/2006

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APPLICATION NO./ CONTROL NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR / PATENT IN REEXAMINATION	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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EXAMINER

ART UNIT PAPER

20060120

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Commissioner for Patents

The supplemental appeal brief submitted November 1, 2005 have been entered and considered. Attached is a supplemental examiner's answer, which is identical in content to the examiner's answer mailed February 9, 2005, but is in the new format.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shengjun Wang whose telephone number is (571) 272-0632. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan, can be reached on (571) 272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SHENGJUN WANG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Shengjun Wang
Primary Examiner
Art Unit: 1617



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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/929,075

Filing Date: August 15, 2001

Appellant(s): AUWETER ET AL.

Daniel S. Kim

For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the supplemental appeal brief filed November 1, 2005 appealing from the Office action mailed October 28, 2003.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

A correct copy of appealed claims 1-10 and 19 appears on pages 6-8 of the Appendix to the appellant's brief.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

The following is a listing of the evidence (e.g., patents, publications, Official Notice, and admitted prior art) relied upon in the rejection of claims under appeal.

US Patent 5,780,056	Akamatsu et al.	July 14, 1998
US Patent 5,648,564	Ausich et al.	July 15, 1997
US Patent 5,382,714	Khachik	January 17, 1995
US Patent 4,522,743	Horn et al	June 11, 1985

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

1. Claims 1-10 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

These rejections are fully set forth in prior office action mailed April 9, 2003, and reiterated herein.

(10) Response to Argument

1. Claims 1-10 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akamatsu et al. (US 5,780,056, IDS), in view of Khachik (US 5,382,714), Ausick et al. (5,648,564) and Horn et al. (US 4,522,743, equivalent to EP 065,193)
2. Akamatsu et al. teach microcapsules of multi-core structure comprising natural carotenoids for additive agents for food and pharmaceuticals. The core particles contain the natural carotenoid, and have a particle size of 0.01 to 5 µm. The microcapsules have mean particles size of 50 to 3,000 µm. See, particularly, col. 1, lines 6-16, lines 35-42, col. 2, lines 43-58, col. 4, line 45 to col. 5, line 23. The particular example of natural carotenoid is palm oil carotenoid comprising beta-carotene and lycopene. See, col. 1, lines 35-42. Akamatsu et al. also

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teaches that various methods could be used for obtaining the particles, and the method of preparing the particle is not critical. See, col. 5, line 8 to col. 6, lines 21. The multi-core microcapsules provide protection of the carotenoid from oxidation. See the abstract.

3. Akamatsu et al. do not teach expressly that at least two core of the multi-core structure have different chemical composition, or only one representative in the core, or lutein is one of the carotenoid.

4. However, Khachik, and Ausich et al. teaches that lutein is particularly useful in nutritional, food composition. See, particularly, the abstract, and the claims. Horn teaches method of preparing finely divided pulverulent carotenoid or retinoid composition in which the carotenoid or retinoid essentially has a particle size of less than 0.5 micron. See, particularly, the abstract, and the claims.

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed the invention was made, to further incorporated lutein fine particle into the multi-core microcapsules.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to further incorporated lutein fine particle into the multi-core microcapsules because lutein is known to be similarly useful as a nutritional ingredients. It is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught in the prior art to be useful for same purpose in order to form third composition that is to be used for very the same purpose; idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in prior art; thus, the claimed invention which is a combination of two known nutritional ingredients sets forth *prima facie* obvious subject matter. See In re Kerkhoven, 205 USPQ 1069. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been reasonably

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expected to be able to make the finely divided particles since such method is known in the art. It is also obvious to make each and every carotenoid in the microcapsules into finely divided particles separately before incorporated them into the multi-core structure because method of making such finely divided particle is known in the art. Further, making active ingredients in one core, or in separated cores is an obvious variation, absent evidence to the contrary. Finally, the optimization of the amount of each and every active ingredient in a composition is considered within the skill of artisan, absent evidence to the contrary. The employment of the multicore microcapsules comprising carotenoid in food, pharmaceuticals, or nutritional products is obvious since such microcapsules are known to be useful for food, pharmaceuticals, or nutritional products.

5. In response to appellants' argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). Particularly, the cited references teach the usefulness of various carotenoids as food or pharmaceutical ingredients, teach a method of making fine particles of carotenoids, and teach multiple cores structure for carotenoids. It is therefore obvious to make a multiple core structure containing various carotenoids by incorporating various final particles of carotenoids in to the multiple core structure. Such obviousness does not rely on any of the applicants' disclosure. As stated in the prior office action, "the claimed invention which is a

combination of two known nutritional ingredients sets forth *prima facie* obvious subject matter.

See In re Kerkhoven, 205 USPQ 1069.” A *prima facie* case has been established.

As to the remarks that the claimed invention provide some benefits, such as decrease unwanted interactions between the active compounds, etc (page 3, the last two paragraphs of the response), it appears that appellants are claiming unexpected benefit. Regarding the establishment of unexpected results, a few notable principles are well settled. It is applicant’s burden to explain any proffered data and establish how any results therein should be taken to be unexpected and significant. See MPEP 716.02 (b). The claims must be commensurate in the scope with any evidence of unexpected results. See MPEP 716.02 (d). Further, applicants must compare the claimed subject matter with the closest prior art in order to be effective to rebut a *prima facie* case if obviousness. See, MPEP 716.02 (e). Furthermore, Attorney argument is not evidence unless it is an admission, in which case, an examiner may use the admission in making a rejection. See MPEP § 2129 and § 2144.03 for a discussion of admissions as prior art. The arguments of counsel cannot take the place of evidence in the record. *In re Schulze*, 346 F.2d 600, 602, 145 USPQ 716, 718 (CCPA 1965); *In re Geisler*, 116 F.3d 1465, 43 USPQ2d 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (“An assertion of what seems to follow from common experience is just attorney argument and not the kind of factual evidence that is required to rebut a *prima facie* case of obviousness.”). There is no evidence of unexpected results on the record to support the claimed invention. All the evidence and arguments on the record have been fully considered. The examiner has not simply dismissed the alleged unexpected results.

Appellants erred in stating: “multiple core structure shown in the prior art contains only one active ingredient.” Akamatsu et al. specifically state “The natural carotenoid which can be

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used herein includes palm oil carotenoid, donariera algae carotenoid, carrot carotenoid, alfalfa carotenoid, corn carotenoid, and tomato carotenoid alone or in admixture of two or more. It is preferred that at least two carotenoids selected from a-carotenoid, b-carotenoid, r-carotenoid, and lycopene be contained.” Col. 3, lines 22-32. Possessing this teaching, and in view the fact that individual carotenoids are available as fine particle, it would have been obvious to incorporate different carotenoid particles in to a multiple core structure.

Further, as to the alleged benefit herein, it is well settled that “As long as some motivation or suggestion to combine the references is provided by the prior art taken as whole, the law does not require that the references be combined for the reason contemplated by the inventor.” In re Beattie 24 USPQ2d 1040 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

SHENGJUN WANG
Respectfully submitted,
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Shengjun Wang
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1617

January 20, 2006

Conferees

Gary Kunz

Sreeni Padmanabhan

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